



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 3, 1921

IDEA OF REVOLUTION DECLINING
PACKER CONTROL LEGISLATION
DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY
A SHAMEFUL STORY
COMPELLED TO CHANGE TACTICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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THE LABOR CLARION,
LABOR TEMPLE,
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP



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San Francisco*

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 18

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Idea of Revolution Declining

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Since the end of the war the working classes of Europe have been deeply infected with the idea and desire for a social revolution. From a French labor paper we reprint an article which indicates the present great decline of this idea among the workers of all the countries affected. The article reads as follows:

To those who take notice of popular movements, Europe today presents an instructive field of observation.

Shortly after the armistice it looked as if the working classes were bent upon tearing down the pillars of the old world. Socialism and the labor movement assumed a threatening attitude and proclaimed their determination to become the rulers of society. The middle class leaders seemed willing to cede one privilege after another to the masses; in fact, concession followed concession quickly, and with each new-won victory the eagerness of the demands grew less. It was the means whereby the dominant class retained its power. One has only to read the Peace Treaty to realize the tremendous concessions made in it to labor and why capitalistic America rejected it. The terms of the treaty granted these concessions in words of noble and righteous sentiments, which at other periods of human confusion might have been thought to have been extracted from the governments through fear for the power of the masses. And since then, after a few years of experience under that treaty, whatever one may think or prognosticate, the idea of upsetting the world again is dying out.

Even in Russia, Lenine and the revolution is retreating from the earlier policies. To save Russia from economic paralysis, he has called in foreign capitalism. He schemes to gain the good-will of the Russian peasant landowners. He has given them freedom of trading. He is denationalizing the industries and has silenced the obstreperous labor unions.

In Italy there is coming to the front a new liberalism. An anti-revolutionary sentiment is being organized throughout the peninsula, at the request of a government which more than any other in Europe had granted concessions to the revolutionists. The independent Socialists are a mere shadow of their former greatness. And the majority Socialists show less hostility toward the middle-class parties after abandoning their slogan of nationalization of industries, and coming on better terms with the Nationalists and conservatives.

England is going through the miners' strike, which has encountered a solidarity of public opinion against it, so strong that it has even sundered the bonds of the great triple alliance of the organized workers. And to think that there was a time not so very long ago when there were prospects of a labor ministry with Lloyd George as its head.

In France, the organized workers have been torn apart by terrible dissensions, and the most notable fact is not that the Confederation of Labor has lost in membership, but that the active element and leaders are becoming tired and lazy, shrugging their shoulders and saying what is the use.

What conclusions are we to draw from these

patent facts? Bertrand Russel, the English professor, whose interesting book on Bolshevism has just been translated into French, does not hesitate to state in this work that "the capitalistic system will survive and rule yet for fifty years," and he attributes this to the influence of America. We wonder if he is right in this. Life loves to cheat the professors, and we think that the Cambridge philosopher is less sure of his theory today than in the summer of 1920 when he wrote his book. The capitalistic system is in a constant evolution, and there is no standstill in its evolution, or it could not exist. Those who imagine that it will disappear one fine day like the lost continent of Atlantis, are simply inspired by a poetic dream.

The more we see of these revolutionary movements and attempts at revolution, the clearer we are forced to recognize the immensely deep roots the capitalistic system has taken in the hearts and brains of humanity, and how in fact the essence of civilization lies in the capitalistic system.

The worst thing that could possibly happen to the revolutionists would be if their revolution could be even partially realized. For the realization, to use the words of Bertrand Russel, serves to throw the light of day upon the real meaning of this abstract, theoretical, bookish and theological thing that we call revolutionary Socialism.

Let us add, that by its very definition this revolutionary theory is but a mystic and spiritual thing, and condemned thereby to remain unrealizable and immaterial. For it promises eternal happiness for humanity upon earth; and that is possible only in a superworld, one that we may think and dream about only.

Thus we are forced to admit as the most striking phenomenon of the present time, not as many declare or would like to think, the growth of the revolutionary movement, but instead a growing disillusion as to everything that professes to suddenly achieve anything of value by violence. The revolutionary gospel has lost much of its attraction for the working class. And this growing dislike of theories and theorists is being displaced by a certain philosophy of common sense, grown out of recent experiences, a sort of "pragmatism," or the finding of truth by the "trial and error method," to use an American term, the influence of which is pleasing to Mr. Russel and soothing to the wounded democratic aspirations of labor.

Every day it becomes clearer and clearer that among the complex relations and machinery of modern society, a thing like revolution is a difficult and dangerous thing, something that does not pay. The idea of revolution as it exists in the brains of the revolutionaries of today seems to be an atavism, a survival of the thought of a past age, an inheritance from the romantic period of political upheavals, the revolutionary dreams of 1848.

TEACHER HONORED.

David Hardy of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Labor Council, to succeed Daniel P. Haggerty, retired.

MINERS' POOLING PLAN.

The national wage pool plan, favored by British coal miners, is indorsed by far-sighted coal owners and statesmen, according to Henry Evans, writing to the United Mine Workers' Journal from Earsdon, England. The pool plan means a small tax on every ton of coal to be used to equalize wages.

The writer calls attention to a report by the recent Sankey commission, appointed by the government, which shows that the cost of mining coal in 450 pits varied from \$3.12 to \$12 a ton.

"So the standardization of wages," says Mr. Lewis, "involves the creation of some arrangement by which the industry can be treated for certain purposes as a unity. This policy has been turned down by the employers, and it has been rejected by the government, but in spite of that, the evidence in favor of it is, I venture to say, overwhelming. In 1894, after the settlement of the great strike, Sir George Elliott, the great South Wales coal owner, urged the pooling idea. Again, Sir Richard Redmayne, the late chief mine inspector of the British mines, and Sir Arthur Lowes Dickenson, men who sat on the Sankey commission, whose characters are unimpeachable, impressed it upon the commission, mainly in the interests of the coal consumer. The coal controllers' department was so impressed with the financial wastefulness of the present system that it actually prepared and printed a scheme of unification (or pooling). Three other business men who were opposed to nationalization were Sir Arthur Duckham, Mr. Balfour and Sir Thomas Rayden. All these men recommended that some measures of unification be brought into the coal interests for the benefit of the government and the consumers. Yet, mark you, the last five persons named above were the gentlemen selected by the government and mine owners to represent them on the Sankey coal commission. Plainly, their advice has been ignored by the employers and by the government.

"In fact, the whole of Judge Sankey's findings have been turned down and that is why we are at a standstill today in the British coal mines, and unless there is a great change in the employers' views I fear it will be a long and bitter struggle."

AMERICANISM WINS.

By an overwhelming vote last Friday night, the Labor Council refused to adopt a resolution of the Waiters' Union condemning the editor of the Labor Clarion for a recent editorial criticising Eugene V. Debs. The resolution also asked for a retraction of the editorial, the sentiments of which the Council supported by its vote.

The vote of the Council sustained a report of the directors of the publication, who sustained the editor and declared that his article expressed their sentiments. The case was referred to the directorate after the article appeared.

From the floor of the Council Friday night the editor reiterated the sentiments expressed in the editorial, which likened Debs to a "strikebreaker" because of his attitude during the World War.

PACKER CONTROL LEGISLATION.

Legislation to control the meat packing industry occupied the attention of the House Committee on Agriculture most of the week beginning May 2d. The outstanding fact of the hearings was the nation-wide and practically unanimous demand of farm, labor and women's organizations for such legislation. The packers of course were out in force to oppose any legislation which would be effective and made one of their longest statements through Thomas E. Wilson, the head of the great packing company, Wilson & Co., Inc., and also head of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which has been conducting a very extensive and nation-wide campaign against packer control legislation and seeking to discredit the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the entire industry. It was largely this investigation of the Commission's which aroused the American public to the need for Federal control.

Mr. Wilson's statements were typical. Despite the fact that prices the packers pay to producers have been hammered down until stock raising is almost a total loss for many farmers and despite the fact that prices of meat products to consumers have remained at about war levels, Mr. Wilson stated without even a smile: "In my opinion, the principal thing wrong is the unwarranted suspicion that something is wrong." Mr. Wilson tried to play the old game of setting farmers and city workers against each other in his statement, "We have witnessed both the representatives of some of the producers and some of the consumers making common cause at those hearings. * * * Now under these circumstances for the same bill to benefit both the producers and the consumers is an absurdity."

Among those who appeared in favor of real packer control legislation were: Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, and secretary of the Farmers' National Council; W. M. Clark, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, on behalf of the four big railway brotherhoods; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, representing the National League of Women Voters and other women's organizations.

On behalf of the People's Reconstruction League and the Farmers' National Council, Mr. Marsh urged that packer control legislation should include:

The creation of a commission definitely vested with the sole responsibility of regulating the meat packing industry and its allied industries; registration of all packers, livestock commission men, etc.; requiring all of these to adopt a uniform accounting system, to be devised by the regulating agency, and not to keep any other accounts; requiring the railroads to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all refrigerator cars and special equipment cars, and giving federal advice and co-operation to inde-

pendent municipal packing plants, slaughter houses, warehouses, etc.

Mr. Marsh called attention to the enormous profits packers had made in past and recent years and to the desperate conditions of livestock growers, quoting the Department of Agriculture's report that there were nearly ten million less head of livestock in the United States in January, 1921, than a year previous. He cited the Federal Trade Commission's report that the packers had coached witnesses to prevent the Federal Trade Commission getting information regarding packers' methods and packers' practices, and urged the prompt enactment of legislation incorporating the principles he advocated.

Following the statement of Mr. Marsh, Mr. W. M. Clark, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, presented a statement signed by himself, on behalf of his organization, and by H. E. Wills, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, C. J. McNamara, vice-president, and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and W. M. Doak, vice-president and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The statement read:

"In appearing before you today, we do so in behalf of the men in engine, train and yard service represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, comprising approximately 600,000 men. The railroad employees are materially and vitally interested in a proper solution of the question of control or supervision of the packing industry of the country in order that we, the consumers, may have meat products at the lowest possible reasonable cost, and at the same time we are interested in seeing that the producers, who are the farmers, are treated fairly and receive reasonable prices for their commodities and for the labor in producing such commodities. We realize, as do all who are trying to contribute their part to the solution of the present problems, the dangers of combinations which may eventually control and manipulate the necessities of life to the detriment of the producers and consumers of our country, and we believe that there is a possibility that unrestrained and unrestricted manipulation on the part of a few may result in great injury to the American public. There at least may be an opportunity, by and through the means of consolidated interests, afforded for unrestricted control of the meat packing industry of this country to such an extent that it would work an injustice and hardship to the people.

"After sober and thoughtful consideration of this vital question, these four organizations have decided to favor proper and reasonable control or regulation of the packing industry; but being unfamiliar with many of the details incident to the shaping of proper legislation, we have decided to co-operate with the progressive farmers, who are thoroughly familiar with this question, and to render such assistance to them as is pos-

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sible in their efforts toward control or regulation of the meat packing industry.

We accordingly desire to place the organizations on record as favoring reasonable packer control legislation, and to indorse the position taken by the progressive farmer organizations in this connection, leaving the details to be worked out by the members of this committee and the gentlemen representing the farmers' organizations."

Mrs. Kelley stated that many working men's families were unable to buy any meat, because of its very high prices, while Mrs. Costigan read the resolution adopted by the National League of Women Voters at its recent convention in Cleveland in favor of real packer control legislation which would enable the government to control the business thoroughly.

A striking incident of the hearing was the admission of the American Farm Bureau Federation representative, and of Mr. Wilson and other representatives of the packers, that they had been working together on a bill and had had several conferences.

The Farm Bureau prepared a bill introduced, but not indorsed, by Congressman Williams of Illinois, which contains the provision that any stockyard owners, market agencies or dealers may appeal from the action of the secretary, or whoever is in charge of the control of the packers "and no penalty shall accrue in such case until said order, rule, regulation, or action shall become final and is thereafter violated." This effort to relieve the packers or others from penalty for their acts was severely criticised by advocates of real legislation.

The Farm Bureau Bill also provided for prohibiting unfair practices, etc., in commerce, but only if they had "the effect of unduly restraining commerce or creating a monopoly." This provision was similarly criticised as opening the door to endless litigation over what "unduly restraining commerce," and "unduly creating a monopoly," is, and also because it would be construed as indorsing some restraint of commerce, and some monopoly.

The House Committee on Agriculture has by a large vote decided to vest all control of the packers in the Secretary of Agriculture, who is also to have supervision of the stockyards.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has reported out with amendments the Norris bill to control the packers, practically the same as the Gronna bill passed by the last Senate, but amended to provide for a livestock commissioner under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, and removable by the President or by the Congress or by joint resolution, for inefficiency or neglect of duty.

There is every prospect that some packer control legislation will be enacted by the present Congress. This is certain if producers and consumers alike let their Congressmen and Senators know they want such legislation. A flood of letters and telegrams should come in to every member of the House and Senate, asking them not only to vote for adequate packer control legislation when it comes on the floor, but to work for it.

BOX MAKERS.

That "business is slack," with most of the members working only four and one-half days a week, is the report made by officers of the local Box Makers' Union, which has decided to oppose any wage reduction.

M. ZEISS

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THE ROUGH LUCK.

Before Butte, Montana, was a city, it was a mining camp and a hot one. It hummed with life 24 hours a day from the 2000-foot level underground to the top of the tallest gallows frame. It had to be hot to withstand the below zero temperature that swept the hills on which it stands in the winter time. Wood was the main fuel dependence and the current market price therefore was \$18 a cord. Four-horse wagons topped with huge wood racks conveyed the fuel from the hills where it was cut to the town, and when the teamsters reached the top of the hill overlooking the main street, they were accustomed to rough lock the wheels. The road was a blind one, blocked at the Main street end by Tuohey & Sullivan's saloon, and it was necessary to move slowly to make the right-angled turn.

Phil Simms, teamster, was conveying four cords of wood down that hill at 4 o'clock on a cold winter afternoon when the roughlock on his wagon broke. The whiffle-trees struck the wheelers and in a moment the team was going down the hill on the jump. Phil realized it was useless to attempt to stop them and concentrated all his efforts on making the turn. He swung the leaders into Main street and the wagon followed on two wheels. But the load of wood did not. The cordwood sticks shot straight ahead and crashed through the big plate glass window of Tuohey & Sullivan's saloon.

Phil Simms halted his team and walked back. He gazed a moment at the wreckage, considering the possibility of reloading his wagon. Then he presented Tuohey & Sullivan with a bill for \$62 for delivering four cords of wood, and collected it.

The caustic wit of one of the Labor editors recently dictated the declaration that while it used to be "over the hill to the poor house," now "the road is all down hill." Your savings and investments are the brakes and rough lock which will check your progress on that road. If those investments are made in sound profitable Government Savings Securities, your journey through life will be secure for those safeguards to prosperity can neither slip nor break.

Purchase regularly of Treasury Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates will assure your financial safety, on the steepest hill. If you spill your load at the end of the road, you won't be able to collect \$62 for four cords of wood. For they have ceased to use wood for fuel, even in Butte.

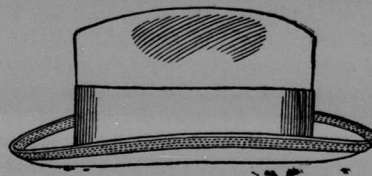
CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOR.

Reports of recent rural investigations by the National Child Labor Committee will be presented by members of the staff at the Sixteenth National Conference on Child Labor, to be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 24, in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work. The general topic of the meeting will be "Fair Pay for the Country's Child."

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WINTER GARDEN

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY.

By Leonard S. Woolf.

(Author of "Co-operation and the Future of Industry.")

The acme of democracy is thought to lie in the principle "one man, one vote," and many people have proclaimed the co-operative movement a pure democracy because it has adopted this principle. There is undoubtedly a certain amount of truth in this. The ultimate control of every co-operative society rests with the quarterly or half-yearly general meeting of members. At such meeting the management committee is elected, and to it the committee is accountable for the greatest and for the least of its acts. And since each member has at the general meeting one and only one vote, we do find in co-operation a community of individuals with equal rights, in whom is vested both the power over and the responsibility for all the acts done in the name of the community.

But to understand this is not to understand the whole question. The doctrine "one man, one vote" is important, but it does not go to the root of democratic and co-operative principles. In attempting to apply to industry the principles of democracy, co-operators were breaking new ground and they were faced with a most complicated problem.

What the co-operator saw and still sees in the non-co-operative business and factories around him is this: First, the motive power which begins to set industrial operations in motion is capital. The object with which an ordinary shop is opened, or an ordinary factory is built, is profit of earning of interest on capital. In other words, the primary object is that money shall make money. But here deep down at its commencement co-operation proceeds on a different principle. The original co-operative motive power is the needs of man, not his money; and the co-operative store or factory starts operations in order to supply the needs of its members, not in order that their money shall earn money.

It is the man who begins as the pivot of the system. It is necessary to point out that this is not a matter of purely theoretical interest. It has the most practical effect upon the working of the two systems of industry, the co-operative and the non-co-operative. If you take the community of a country as a whole, it is clear that its interest is simply that industry should supply its needs, by which one means those commodities and services which are necessary if the individuals forming the community are to lead reasonably healthy and happy lives. It is widely recognized that the ordinary industrial system does not do this, and very largely because the needs of money and not the needs of man are the pivot of the system. Many writers in recent years have lamented the appalling wastefulness of our industrial system—the fact that an enormous amount of industrial energy is expended first in producing things which nobody really wants, and then in inducing people to believe that they really want them. All the making of shoddy articles, all the touting and advertising which is directed to induce people to buy them, are so much waste of industrial effort and energy from the point of view of the democracy or the community. And this waste exists because we organize our industries not in order to supply the wants or to produce things for the use of the community, but in order that capital may be profitably employed. That this is true in practice is proved by the fact that this kind of waste scarcely exists at all under the co-operative system, even though co-operative societies today are forced to compete with non-co-operative businesses. There is no motive in a co-operative society or a C. W. S. factory to induce its members to buy a shoddy article or one for which they have no real need or use, and in consequence one finds that the \$500,000,000 of annual

English co-operative trade can be conducted by the movement with practically no advertising at all.

This, then, is the first great practical difference between the co-operative and the non-co-operative systems, that in the former the motive-power which sets in motion industrial operations is the needs of the individuals forming the community, while in the latter it is the necessity of "money making money."

Few people will deny that capital is closely connected with that human passion—desire for gain—in whose name consciously or unconsciously more inhuman acts have been done than in the name of any other passion. The real danger of capital is that it is difficult for its owner or its lover to know what it is doing. To use it he must put it out of his hands into the hands of others, and he loses the sense of his ownership and of its tangibility, and, therefore, of his personal responsibility. And so the man that would be moved to genuine indignation at the thought of misery being wantonly inflicted on a mosquito, cannot be brought to see that he is in any way responsible for the human misery caused by his \$500 judiciously invested to bring in a safe \$100 per annum.

The arrangement by which co-operators have refused to allow capital to acquire any power over the machinery of industrial organization abolishes at a stroke one of the most dangerous evils of the undemocratic system which has been built up all over the world during the last century.

HAVE READY EXCUSES.

When the Steel Trust cut wages the nation was told that conditions "are now stabilized" and prosperity will resume. The only thing that has been "stabilized" is a lower living standard for these wage earners and an argument for other cheap wage employers to use against workers who resist wage reductions.

The predicted prosperity has not appeared and this has forced the "molders of public opinion" to rearrange their alibis, and the public is now told that "important men" in the steel industry "are now quite frank" in saying that conditions will hardly change during the year.

WHY THEY OPPOSE PROFITS TAX.

The reason big business wants the excess profits tax removed was shown in a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which has rejected the claim of the La Belle Iron Works that increased valuation should be considered as invested capital, and is therefore not taxable.

In 1904 the company bought iron ore lands in Minnesota for \$190,000. In 1917 this property increased in value to \$10,000,000, which the company covered by a stock issue and carried it under invested capital.

The company resisted the government's attempt to collect taxes on this increased value of \$52 for every dollar originally invested, on the ground that the \$10,000,000 stock issue represented invested capital.

In denying this claim the court said that every line of the law "shows evidence of a legislative purpose to confine the account to such items as were paid for in stock or shares specifically issued for it and to their value 'at time of such payment.'"

Hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes are involved in the decision, as there are few partnerships or corporations which do not carry on their books an item showing substantial sums resulting from increased value of capital assets. According to the Supreme Court's decision these valuations are not exempt from taxation.

While the decision shows the real reason why big business wants the excess profits law repealed, it also illustrates a major reason for high prices, which business places on its products to pay dividends issued on increased valuation, that is generally a matter of bookkeeping.

TYPOS LEVY FINE.

The San Francisco Typographical Union has decided to impose a fine of \$5 on any member found patronizing Compton's restaurant.

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"SPEED-UP" SYSTEM REJECTED.

The House refused to legalize the Taylor "speed-up" system while discussing the army appropriation bill. The defenders of the system were Congressmen Underhill (Mass.) and Blanton (Texas). The former sells hardware and recently received a little cheap notoriety by an attack on President Gompers and the trade-union movement. He exhibited the same intelligence in discussing the "speed-up" system when he acknowledged he knew nothing about it. Congressman Blanton made his stereotyped speech, when matters concerning labor are being considered.

Congressman Nolan, member of the Iron Molders' Union, challenged any colleague to read the committee hearings on this proposition and then defend it on the floor of the House.

"You can not apply this sort of a system to human beings," said the trade unionist. "You can not time them as you would a horse or a dog on a coursing park or the athlete on the cinder path, who trains for a particular race or game. You have got to give some consideration to the human element involved in industry."

Congressman Hull called attention to a letter written by the present president of the American Engineering Society, who originated the Taylor system, and who has since repudiated it.

Opponents of the system said there was not a manufacturer in the country who was using it, and that it has been completely discredited except by those who want a job holding a stop watch.

"Are you going to measure efficiency by a stop-watch system?" asked Congressman Tague (Mass.) "There is not a man who has ever had men in his employ in great numbers who has ever applied the stop-watch system without finding out that it not only broke down the efficiency of his men, but it also broke down the morale of his men."

"The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Blanton) says it ought to go into effect. He does not tell you why. He can not tell you why."

44-HOUR BULLETIN NUMBER FIVE.

Good reports still coming in from all directions.

Following cities signed up in full since last Bulletin was issued:

Lafayette, Ind., Warren, Pa., New Britain, Conn., Woodland, Cal., Newport, R. I., Bakersfield, Cal., Port Huron, Mich., Ponca City, Okla., White Plains, N. Y., Petersboro, Ont., Marion, Ill., Sydney, N. S., Moncton, N. B.

Marion, Ind. (except one shop; one man).

Nashville signed up office of nine men.

Florence, Ala., practically all signed up.

Coshocton, Ohio, signed two good offices.

In letter from Secretary Williams, of Stillwater (Minn.) Union No. 432, the following appears: "We have adopted the forty-four-hour week in our shop, the Washington County Post. It makes life a little bit sweeter. Thanks to the good work of the I. T. U."

Following is the condition of the strike today:
Number of unions where strikes are in effect.. 214
Married men (typographical) on strike roll.. 4622
Single men (typographical) on strike roll.... 1933
Apprentices on strike roll..... 653

Total drawing benefits..... 7208

Many employers are evidently making special efforts to continue struggle to June 1st in order to determine value of strike insurance.

By order Executive Council, International Typographical Union.

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

COOKS' HELPERS.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 reports that within the last few weeks it has been successful in unionizing thirty restaurants and has increased the membership of the union by 200.

WATERFRONT WORKERS' FEDERATION.**Minutes of Meeting of Executive Committee.**

San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1921.

The Executive Committee came to order pursuant to call of the President at 11 o'clock a. m. on the above date; President Richards in the chair. Roll call showed 12 committee members present, representing that number of affiliated unions.

The chair stated the meeting had been called to consider a request from the Seafarers' Council, whose members are now on strike, that members of the Hoisting Engineers' Union be ordered not to furnish steam from the boilers of derrick barges to the winches of steamers struck by the Seafarers' Council. Brother Ed. Rosenberg appeared before the committee on behalf of the Seafarers' Council, stating that it was the policy of the Council not to involve any shore union in the lockout, but that the Council expected these shore organizations not to do any work for or on the struck vessels other than such work as they had performed under ordinary conditions. Not being able to obtain engineers to raise steam on the struck vessels, the shipowners attempted to get steam from the tugboats, and when the tugboat crews were instructed by the Seafarers' Council not to do this work the employers as a last resort are trying to obtain steam from the derrick barges.

After a general discussion of the situation, in which Brother Richards (Hoisting Engineers) pointed out that if his members were called out from the derrick barges, it was likely that members of the so-called Blue Book (scab) organization would be called on, motion was made and carried:

That it is the sense of the Federation that members of its affiliated unions should do no work on or for vessels struck by the Seafarers' Council, except such work as they have been accustomed to do under normal conditions on the waterfront.

It was further moved, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to notify all affiliated unions, and all others concerned, of this action of the Federation.

Announcement was made by Brother Geo. McNulty that the Riggers and Stevedores' Union stood ready and willing to render any service that might be asked of it by the Seafarers' Council. The further announcement was made by Brother Doyle that the members of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union were not handling cargo to or from any of the struck vessels, this work being done by the so-called Longshoremen's Association, the scab stevedores' organization.

The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ELLISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

The newly elected President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, in his acceptance speech, said: "I will make my position clear by saying that there is red enough in Old Glory to satisfy me. If there are those who feel they cannot subscribe to the principles as symbolized by that flag, then I say to them to go back to their own country—and if they have no country, then let them go to hell, because there is no place for them here." In this expression the new official emphasized the sentiment that dominates the American labor movement from bottom to top. Let those who love bolshevism go to places where it flourishes. We do not propose to let them bring it here.

Ed. Knockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has been in San Francisco for about two weeks. When he arrived here he said he was here in the interest of Thomas Mooney, but it now develops that he is campaigning against Samuel Gompers and in favor of Lewis of the United Mine Workers for President of the American Federation of Labor. Of course his candidate has no chance to defeat the veteran Gompers, and it is fortunate that this is true, because if the American labor movement ever came under the influence or control of the Chicago crowd it would not last long. The tactics of that bunch would kill anything with life in it, even the tenacious labor movement being no exception.

The United States Department of Labor was created as a result of trade union agitation, and the same method must be applied to save it from being weakened or destroyed. The law creating the department provides that its purpose shall be "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." Three bills are now pending in Congress that would create a Department of public welfare and give this new department many functions and powers now exercised by the Department of Labor. In the bill introduced by Senator Kenyon the President is authorized to transfer to the new department any other function of the Department of Labor that he believes comes under the head of health or social welfare. Do you want the Department of Labor weakened or destroyed? If not, write your Senators and Congressman, letting them know your position.

A Shameful Story

Sunday morning's daily papers in San Francisco published the story of the death of a janitor in the Custom House and chronicled the fact that his entire family of wife and two children were in a dangerous condition as a result of malnutrition due to the fact that his pay was so small as to be insufficient to furnish proper food for them. Here is the story as it appeared in the daily press:

"Weakness brought on by insufficient nourishment is believed to have resulted in the serious illness of every member of the family of Peter Carlson, 34 Chesley street, janitor employed at the Custom House. Carlson was buried yesterday, his widow and a nine-year-old son are confined to the San Francisco Hospital by typhoid fever, the boy being in a critical condition. A seven-year-old son is convalescing in the home of a friend.

"On a wage of \$80 a month Carlson had been endeavoring to support his family of four and pay for their little home. When illness first came there was no money to buy proper food. Frank McDonald, assistant custodian of the Custom House, will bring the matter before Congressman John I. Nolan in an effort to have the pay of Federal janitors raised. They receive \$60 a month, plus a war bonus of \$20, but the latter may be removed at any time.

"Without exception, every Government employee in the Custom House contributed to a subscription for the relief of the Carlson family. The janitors, the poorest paid in the service, each contributed \$5. Several hundred dollars were secured, sufficient for all funeral expenses and something over. The Federal Employees' Union will endeavor to help the family so that they will not lose their home, which lacks \$1000 of being paid for."

The Federal Government employs thousands of these men and pays them the niggardly salary of \$60 per month, plus a bonus of \$20, which may be discontinued at any time. Truly this is a shameful condition of affairs, and it is a well-known fact that Congressman Nolan has been fighting for nearly ten years to get a minimum wage law through Congress that would remedy this disgraceful state of things, but without success. Just think of the shame of the thing. A big, rich, powerful nation, treating its employees in a humble capacity in this niggardly fashion. How those members of Congress who have voted against the Nolan minimum wage law in session after session can justify themselves is beyond understanding. Millions have been spent with the approval of these same Congressmen and Senators for wasteful and unnecessary purposes solely with the idea in mind of bolstering up their own political fences, but whenever the question of paying a living wage to the hard-working and industrious employees of the government has come up they have consistently voted against it. They have assumed this position not because of ignorance of the facts, because hearings on the measure were held in Washington eight years ago and the facts there brought out were officially published, so that no excuse worthy of the attention of honest and fair-minded people can be offered for the failure of Congress to right the wrongs that have been inflicted upon these helpless workers.

Some blame can also be rightfully placed upon the shoulders of the people, because they have not been sufficiently interested to bring pressure to bear upon their representatives to cause them to vote in favor of this most humane piece of legislation.

The Nolan minimum wage bill has again been presented in the present session of Congress and it is devoutly to be hoped that the Carlson affair will serve to arouse the general public to the necessity of demanding that their representatives vote for it and thus rescue thousands of Federal employees from the pit of actual starvation. A human life is a big price to pay for such interest, but if it shall be responsible for correcting this inexcusable condition of affairs, the poor janitor shall not have died in vain.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

As a rule the employer who shouts longest about labor going back to pre-war conditions is not willing to go back there himself. The workers followed him up the trail when the market was rising, and they do not intend to lead him down on a falling market. That is a condition of affairs that will appeal to all fair-minded men.

There is not enough moral courage in the world. It is particularly conspicuous by its absence in public and semi-public places where leaders are elected by majority vote, including the labor movement. It can be said without fear of successful contradiction that lack of moral courage is the greatest hindrance to democracy because it results in poor policies and bad products in nine cases out of ten. The man who feels he is right but dare not express his convictions because of the fear of the results to himself is not fit for leadership in democratic institutions, yet there are thousands of them holding such positions. Under such circumstances is it any wonder that progress is not more rapid?

Red propaganda sheets, some of them of the daily variety, are publishing stories to the effect that there has been a split in the San Francisco Labor Council because of an editorial in this paper criticising the conduct of Eugene V. Debs during the war. The truth of the matter is that there has been no split, and the only ground for the circulation of such rash stories by the red press is to be found in the fact that one disgruntled union withdrew because the delegates to the Council refused to allow an insignificant minority to dictate policies. To call this a split is the height of absurdity and is done only with the hope that organized labor may be injured thereby. The labor movement of San Francisco is not red, and there is no prospect whatever that it can be made so, no matter what tactics the destructionists adopt.

Last reports concerning Near East Relief conditions indicate that there is still dire need throughout the region covered and that funds are not coming in in sufficient volume to prevent the actual starving of men, women and children. This is an unfortunate state of affairs and those who can are urged to send in contributions as soon as possible in order that the good work of the past may be continued. The report says: "I have before me nineteen cables received within a week, bringing to us crushing evidence that our task is not yet finished. One announces: 'Total orphans now at Alexandropol 18,000' (probably the largest assemblage of orphan children that the world has ever known). 'Supplies Alexandropol allow half rations for thirty days. After that nothing.' A later cable announces that when our supply ship reached the deserted harbor of Batoum they found only ten bags of flour in Batoum and a telegram from Alexandropol (200 miles in the interior) reading: 'No food at any price. Four days more and we are finished. Immediate transport saved lives of eighteen thousand orphans and seven Americans, Alexandropol, where food arrived the same day that last of half rations was exhausted.' Another cable reports 5000 orphans at Harpoot, and others on conditions in Constantinople, Cilicia, Syria and Anatolia. Coincident with the receipt of these cables we are experiencing a decrease in contributions that threatens disaster for we cannot sustain these children during the summer months without larger financial resources than are now in prospect."

WIT AT RANDOM

The only trouble with a 60-horsepower motor is that every darned horse balks at the same time. —Camden Daily Courier.

"Excuse My Dust," ran the sign on the back of the speeder's car.

"Watch My Smoke," said the motorcycle cop as he started in pursuit.—Detroit Motor News.

Man (to angry spouse)—"Don't quarrel with me on the street. What have we got a home for?"—Overheard by J. M. C. and reported to The Christian Evangelist.

"Terribly rough," said the stranger on board the ocean liner.

"Well," said the farmer, "it wouldn't be near so rough if the captain would only keep in the furrows."—The Virginia Reel.

A stranger reported to Sergeant Mike McLean that he had his grip, overcoat and umbrella stolen before he was in town two hours, and he said, "There will be an awful reckoning in this burg when Gabriel blows his horn over it."

Mike replied: "Gabriel will never blow his horn over this town; they'll steal it before he gets a chance to blow it."—Lacawanna Journal.

Chicago wants a mint. The bandits must be running out of material.—Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette.

"Rice," remarks a trade journal, "requires more moisture than any other cereal." What about wild oats?—Nashville Banner.

"If you expect to be acquitted, your wife will have to weep a little during the trial."

"That's easy. Just tell her I'm going to be acquitted."—American Legion Weekly.

Said an Elderly maiden named Claire:

"Of husbands I've not had my share,

Kate's had three cremated,

I've never been dated.

She's got them to burn. Is that fair?"

—American Legion Weekly.

Reginald was trembling, but he knew the music must be faced.

"Shall I ask your father for his consent tonight, darling?" he inquired.

"You had better," spoke up the small brother unexpectedly from behind the sofa. "Pa's in his stocking feet."—American Legion Weekly.

"Cap'n, suh," explained the unbleached motorcycle courier who had unsuccessfully attempted to navigate a French highway in night traffic, "everything was jest goin' along fine, and den Ah see mah chance to dodge in between two motorcycles."

"Well, what of it?"

"Dat's all dey was to it, Cap'n suh. Dem two motorcycles was a truck."—American Legion Weekly.

"We had quite a game up to the boarding house last night."

"Poker?"

"No. The landlady was going to lick one of the boys for not paying his board, I tried to checker, she jumped me, crowned him and told us both to move."

"Did you do it?"

"Chess."—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

EFFICIENCY LACKING.

Nearly 50,000 government employees receive less than a living wage; there are as many as 10 or 12 different rates of pay for the same kind of work; highly trained workers of many callings are paid less than common laborers.

The above are a few of the charges made against the present employment policy of the government by Luther C. Steward, president of the National Association of Federal Employees, at a civil service hearing before a joint committee of the Senate and House.

The trade unionist presented a constructive policy which would establish uniformity, a board of appeals, and provision for promotion.

"There is a 40 per cent labor turnover in the government," he said. "This costs the government millions of dollars. There is little future for employees appointed on merit, because most of the best positions are filled by political appointees. Hundreds of positions are vacant because the salaries are too low to tempt qualified applicants."

THE CIVILIZATION WE BOAST ABOUT.

The processes of federal law administration have brought automatically into view the vicious circle of child labor, illiteracy, bodily feebleness and poverty. This statement is made in a report on the "Administration of the First Federal Child Labor Law" issued today by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. As a necessary aid in the intelligent enforcement of this law a body of important material was collected showing the conditions under which children go to work.

In five states it was necessary for the Children's Bureau to handle directly the inspection of certificates and the issuing of certificates. During the 9 months in which the first federal law was in force over 25,000 children in these five states applied for certificates of age. Nineteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-six certificates were granted to children between 14 and 16 years of age, almost as many to girls as to boys. Less than one per cent of these children could furnish birth certificates as evidence of their age, and only two per cent offered baptismal certificates. Two-fifths submitted Bible records and over one-fourth life insurance policies. About one-fourth of the children, however, could furnish no documentary evidence, and had to secure a physician's certificate to show that they were over fourteen years old.

Many of the children who were found underweight when examined by a physician had been working in the mills for several years. Some gained quickly when taken out of the mill and put on a better diet. With others it was difficult to reach even the low standard which the physical requirements required. Many of the parents to whom physical defects in their children were reported were unable to pay for medical attention, and in most cases no public clinics were available to lend assistance.

One-fifth of the children in the five states left school when they were in the fourth grade; almost a tenth of them had never attended school or had not gone beyond the first grade, and only one twenty-fifth had attended the eighth or a higher grade. Their educational equipment was even more limited than the grade which they last attended would indicate. While 1803 children expecting to go to work had not advanced further than the first grade even when they had gone to school at all, 3379 could not sign their names legibly and 1915 could not sign their names at all. Over one-fourth of the children would have been refused certificates if ability to write their names legibly had been a requirement.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Returns received in San Francisco from various cities throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction where Typographical Union elections were held, show that in St. Louis Messrs. Hertenstein, Gibbons, Cavanaugh and Kohlmeyer, administration candidates for delegate to the Quebec convention, were successful. St. Louis Mailers' Union also elected two administration delegates to the I. T. U. convention, and Los Angeles Union No. 174 did likewise. The delegates from Galesburg, Ill., Bridgeport, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., will line up with the Administration forces in the convention, while those representing Detroit, Baltimore, Paterson, Hackensack, Waterbury, New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Tampa, Springfield (Ill.), Terra Haute, Steubenville, Charleston (W. Va.), and Sacramento will register in the Progressive column. Jimmy Byrne was the successful Sacramento nominee for the Quebec job. The delegates-elect from Providence, R. I., and Binghamton, N. Y., are, politically speaking, a little "off color," being designated as "near Progressive" and "neutral," respectively. The delegation from "Big Six" is a trifle lop-sided, the "progs" winning three and the "Ads" one, P. J. Corcoran, Thomas J. Coloe, John H. Kelly and John J. Hyland winning the honors in the nation's metropolis. The vote on the presidency of No. 6 resulted: Leon H. Rouse, 5030; James H. Dahm, 1200; L. D. Hosman, 815. Herman Tiedjens, a Progressive, was elected president of Kansas City Union No. 80. The latter union's delegation to the I. T. U. convention is split, each party winning one. Eight cities gave a vote of 4666 for the Charleston proposition to 5049 against. The same cities gave the second proposition more favorable consideration, the amendment to the I. T. U. General Laws promoted by Tacoma Union receiving 5712 as against 3782. The vote of New York and Philadelphia Unions is included in the total.

W. H. Forbes of the Chronicle proofroom has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in and around Los Angeles. He was accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Forbes.

James V. Tonkin, a former member of No. 21, who has been engaged in linotyping for the trade in Los Angeles the last six years, was a San Francisco visitor last week. Mr. Tonkin has disposed of his interest in the Superior Linotyping Company of Los Angeles. When here last week Mr. Tonkin informed some of his friends that his plans for the future were undecided.

E. H. Nesbit of the Chronicle composing room is meandering through Yosemite Valley. Before he left Mr. Nesbitt said his "printorial" troubles would be forgotten for at least three weeks.

The executive committee of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton has refused to accept the assistance of the United States Department of Labor in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute in the printing industry of that city over the attempt to inaugurate the forty-four hour week for employees of commercial printing offices, according to William H. Urmy, federal commissioner of conciliation.

George H. Knell of San Francisco Typographical Union was elected a member of the board of trustees of the San Francisco Labor Council, vice Daniel P. Haggerty, at last Friday's session of the Council.

D. R. Blade has transferred the scene of his daily activities from the Chronicle composing room to the Franklin Linotype Company.

Henry Coxon, Chronicle operator, has gone to Santa Cruz. He left last week for an indefinite stay.

ICE WAGON DRIVERS.

Dennis Collins has been seated in the Labor Council as a new delegate from the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union of San Francisco.

CAFES UNIONIZED.

Within the last week Waiters' Union No. 30 has been successful in unionizing three local restaurants, according to the officers of that organization, who report the union in "good condition."

KNELL ELECTED.

George Knell of the San Francisco Typographical Union has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Labor Council to succeed Daniel P. Haggerty.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

The May issue of the California Safety News, published monthly by the Industrial Accident Commission, is just off the press. Copies are mailed anywhere free of charge when persons interested in accident prevention send their requests to the office, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

FAVORS TAX REVISION.

Congressman Julius Kahn of San Francisco has advised the San Francisco Labor Council that he "favors a complete revision of existing tax laws," and promises that when the matters come before Congress he "will do what I think is best for the people of the country."

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: Edmund Galvin of the painters, Thomas L. Gallagher of the plasterers, Charles E. Whiting of the janitors, George J. Collins of the printing pressmen, Nicholas Kirtsos of the marine engineers, Nicholas C. Rosich of the masters, mates and pilots.

ACCEPT URMY'S ADVICE.

The Cooks and Waiters' Union of Stockton has accepted the advice of William H. Urmy, Federal mediator, to withdraw their demands for an increase at this time and to ask their employers to continue for another year the existing working agreement.

UPHOLSTERERS.

That a number of Sacramento firms within the last week have signed the union working agreement and that there is an increased demand for the label of the organization, is the report made by the officers of Upholsterers' Union No. 94 of San Francisco.

MCGUIRE A DELEGATE.

Michael J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union No. 6, will leave the latter part of this week for Denver, where he will represent the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, at the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

EFFECT OF ADAMSON LAW.

At the hearing of the Senate Committee that is investigating the railroads, Senator Myers asked this question:

"I want to know if you were able to give us just at this time the percentage of operating cost paid for labor in 1916, just before the Adamson law took effect, and in 1917?"

Alfred P. Thom, attorney for the railroads, replied:

"In 1916, 62.3 cents; 1917, 61.5 cents; 1918, 65.6 cents; 1919, 64.6 cents; 1920, 64.1 cents."

These figures should interest those who insist that the Adamson law is strangling the railroads.

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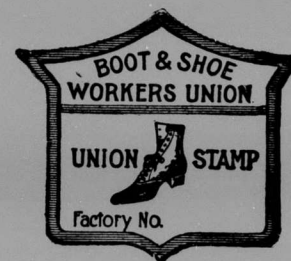


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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

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Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

HAY SHOVELERS.

When work eases up for the winter on the farms of the Western mining states, scores of the farmer boys head for the mining camps to get jobs as shovelers in the underground workings. These temporary workers are regarded with condescending tolerance and scarcely veiled contempt by the old timers who have followed the mines for years. They are known as "hay shovelers" and the hard rock men seldom fail to spot one before he has gotten as far as the candle locker at the collar of the shaft.

A dozen peculiarities set the hay shovelers aside from the regular miners and muckers. The sunshine of the fields never colors the faces of the men who burrow in the stopes and levels by candle light for a living. The overalls of the farmer boy have not got the worn streak just above the right knee where the experienced mucker applies the thrust to the shovel handle which puts the force of arms, back and legs behind the blade. But if all other signs fail, the farm boy is spotted when he steps upon the cage to descend.

A mine cage is but an open platform hung from a steel cable. It measures but four feet by five, yet nine men are raised and lowered on it at a time. They must stand in three lines of threes, as close packed as sardines and they must all face the same way. Mining is a hazardous occupation and to give the men whatever chance is possible, they always face the bell rope which hangs in the shaft and which affords the only means of communication with the surface in event of accident.

One of the most contemptuous labels that can be affixed to a miner is "He don't know enough to face the bell rope."

Yet in every walk of life in America there are thousands who don't know enough to face the bell rope. They do not put themselves in a position to take advantage of protection against accidents, misfortune, old age, illness or loss of employment.

Government securities are the bell rope of the individual financial life of America. They are the surest protection against the contingencies of the future. They are insurance against misfortune both for you and those dependent on you, and they can never fail because they are backed by the entire strength of the greatest nation of the world.

Face the bell rope of saving and safe investment in Treasury Savings Stamp and Treasury Saving Certificates. If you fail to provide against the possibilities of accident in the future by some safe method of investment, you brand yourself a financial hay shoveler with all it implies.

THE MOONEY DECISION.

Judge Louderback late late week rendered his decision on the writ of audita querela sought by the defense in the case of Thomas Mooney, the writ being denied. The judge, in his decision, said that while he felt that a new trial should be had he was unable under the law to grant it. While, of course, the case will be appealed, it seems that the only remedy now available in the matter lies in an appeal to the Governor for pardon and the District Attorney has indicated that he will present the evidence in his possession to that official for action.

Those who work not for the future because they would have little prospect of enjoying the fruits of their labor, should bear in mind that they are enjoying many things which they would not have if those who have gone before them had shown the same selfish spirit.

Make your money "work or fight." If it is not fighting for you in the industrial field, put it to work in War Saving Stamps.—The Carpenter.

RESISTING WAGE CUTS.

Australian trade unionists are resisting the general movement to cut wages. Advantage is being taken of the unemployed army and the public press assures the workers that "it is the consensus of opinion" that rates should be reduced.

"There is not the slightest justification for the specious argument that wages are too high," says the Australian Worker.

"If there is any charge upon industry that has to be lopped off, let the process be confined to the outrageous profits taken out of the pockets of the Australian public.

"It has been shown in these columns over and over again, that even before the war the workers were not getting a decent living wage. It has been shown that during the war, under the thin guise of patriotism, the very capitalists who today howl for wage reductions plundered the workers unmercifully.

"There never was a decent standard of comfort for the basic wage workers of this country. They have never been able to live under conditions to which, as creators of the wealth of the commonwealth, they are entitled.

"It is not a reduction of wages that is necessary. If there must be a drastic knifing in order to restore the community to something resembling economic health, the operation must be performed on the profits of those who stand well above the prosperity line."

STUPENDOUS WASTE.

Stupendous waste in industry can be wiped out by applying the principles of the engineer, said one speaker at a meeting of members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Chicago.

It was stated that in the manufacture and sale of ladies' hats, shoes and millinery there is a great waste through changing styles.

"The designer, the manufacturer, and the dealer will tell you the women demand frequent changes," said the speaker. "The woman will insist that she would be content to wear last year's dress, if it were not out of style.

"A prominent locomotive builder was able to build 163 standard designed locomotives in five weeks, while he was able to produce only 104 locomotives of industrial design in the same period.

"Twenty-five per cent reduction in production occurred in every men's ready-made clothing plant investigated that adopted a slight style change in the cut of the lapel of the coat."

CONFIDENCE BALLOT.

What amounted to a vote of confidence on the part of union labor in the American Legion was given overwhelmingly last Friday night by members of the Labor Council in a decision to issue credentials to Golden Gate Post No. 40 to send representatives to the unions as a part of the membership drive now under way.

By a vote of 95 to 5 the membership of the Council rebuked William Turner, a member of the Waiters' Union and former soldier, who opposed the application on the floor of the Council and charged that the Legion was organized for the purpose of furnishing strikebreakers in time of labor trouble.

REJECT MEDIATION OFFER.

According to William H. Urmy, Federal commissioner of conciliation, the executive committee of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton has refused to accept the assistance of the United States Department of Labor in trying to bring about a settlement of the dispute in the printing industry over the attempt to inaugurate the 44-hour week for employees of commercial printing shops.

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14 ounce\$1.10
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Pippins Londres Cigars, each..... .07
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 27, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Vice-President Hollis, who was excused; Delegate Bowns appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, inclosing donations for the Anti-Recall Fund: Ladies' Garment Workers, Butchers No. 508, Milk Wagon Drivers, Stable Employees, and Laundry Workers. From the Disabled American War Veterans of the World War, announcement of ball to be held Saturday night, May 28th. From Congressman Kahn and Nolan, with reference to the sales tax. From Westwood Auto Club, thanking Council for the action taken relative to the Feather River highway.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Central Labor Council, stating that the trouble with the Arctic Ice Company had been adjusted.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Journeymen Tailors, Waitresses, Ice Wagon Drivers, Cigar Makers, Bill Posters, Janitors, Bakers 24, and Cooks 44, inclosing copies of resolutions requesting the Council to instruct its Law and Legislative Committee to devise ways and means to repeal or modify the Anti-Picketing Ordinance. From the American Legion, requesting the Council to give them credentials to visit local unions for the purpose of placing before them the object of their membership drive. Moved that the communication be filed; amendment, that the Council comply with the request contained in the communication; amendment carried by a vote of 95 in favor, 5 against. Minutes of the Water Front Federation.

Referred to Secretary—From Cooks' Union, with reference to the expenses of the anti-recall campaign. Communication from the Building Trades Council, inclosing copy of resolutions relative to the Builders' Exchange conspiring with material dealers for the purpose of stopping the construction work on public schools and requesting Council to denounce these conspirators and to request the honorable Board of Supervisors and the Board of Public Works to proceed with the construction of the aforesaid public schools in accordance with the law and the provisions of the contracts. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The construction of public school buildings has been stopped through the conspiracy of a combination of material dealers with the Builders' Exchange; and

Whereas, The contractors entering into the contracts with the city are fully able to carry out their contracts, but are supporting said conspiracy for ulterior purposes, inimical to the interests of the community; and

Whereas, The people of this city are suffering from the lack of proper school buildings, and the attitude of the contractors in joining hands with the conspirators is ruinous to the interests of the public and retarding the growth and prosperity of San Francisco; therefore,

Be It Resolved, by San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 27th day of May, 1921, That we, as citizens, residents and taxpayers of this community, condemn the conspiracy above mentioned, and earnestly request the city government to proceed at once to enforce the terms of the contracts for the construction of public school buildings; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Public Works and the Board of Education.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union. In the matter of the request of Ice Wagon Drivers' Union to place the Arctic Ice Company on the unfair list, your committee took the same under advisement, awaiting a reply from the union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Have adjusted differences with the Progress Restaurant; Vaughan's Dairy Lunch is unfair.

Report of Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from the Casket Workers' Union and recommended that the delegate be seated. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Labor Clarion Directors—Reported on the resolutions from Waiters' Union with reference to an article in the Labor Clarion relative to Eugene Debs. The matter was gone over in detail and your Directors recommended the resolution be filed. Moved to concur in the report; amendment, that the report be filed and the resolutions adopted; amendment lost by a vote of 28 in favor and 67 against; the motion to adopt the report was carried.

Nominations—Delegate David Hardy was nominated for member of the Executive Committee and George Knell for member of the Board of Trustees; there being no further nominations, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote for nominees respectively; the chair then declared Delegate Hardy and Delegate Knell elected for the balance of the term.

The privilege of the floor was granted to Brother J. M. Murphy, representative of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, who spoke on the purposes of the American Legion.

Receipts—\$298.60. **Expenses**—\$420.44.

Council adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

INCOME TAX INSTALLMENTS.

Income taxpayers carrying installment accounts with the government are reminded by Collector of Internal Revenue John L. Flynn that their second payments are due on or before Wednesday, June 15.

The obligation rests with the taxpayer to have his check, money order, or cash in the office of the collector in San Francisco on or before the due date, otherwise he will be subjected to the penalties and interest prescribed by law.

There are about 250,000 taxpayers in the First California District. It is stated at the office of the collector that about 60 per cent of them paid their entire tax when they filed their returns last March. This applied generally to the taxpayers whose income was \$5000 or less. Many of the larger taxpayers, took advantage of the installment payments.

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Deposits	66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,540,000.00
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

The Official Bulletin of the International Labor Office, Vol. III, No. 15, gives present status of labor legislation effected through the instrumentality of this branch of the League of Nations in the various countries affiliated with the league. The results are classified under six heads as regards the draft conventions and measures recommended by the 1919 Washington International Labor Conference, and detailed description is given for each of the countries as to the status in such country of the said legislation. We merely enumerate the countries named under each of said classification.

Countries whose parliaments have voted one or more laws ratifying the draft conventions and which have addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a notification of formal ratification: Greece.

Countries which have informed the International Labor Office that their parliaments have voted one or more laws ratifying the draft conventions or giving effect to their provisions: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia.

Countries the governments of which have informed the Office that the Washington decisions have been submitted to the competent authorities or that bills the object of which is the execution of these decisions have been introduced: Argentina, Austria, Chili, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Roumania, Siam.

Countries the governments of which have informed the Office that bills have been drafted for presentation to Parliament: Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain.

Countries the governments of which have informed the Office that the Washington recommendations and decisions are under consideration: Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Serb; Croat and Slovene Kingdom, Salvador, South Africa, Sweden, Venezuela.

Countries which, as far as information received by the Office goes, have not yet taken any steps with regard to the ratification of the draft conventions: Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Uruguay.

The following classification of countries acting on the 1920 Genoa decisions is published in the same bulletin:

Countries which have informed the Office that their parliaments have adopted measures giving effect to the Genoa decisions: Australia, Great Britain.

Countries which have informed the Office that their governments are examining the Genoa decisions with a view to the preparation of bills to give them effect: Argentine, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Greece, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland.

Countries which have forwarded information concerning the presentation of the texts to the competent authorities: Roumania, Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, Venezuela.

Countries from which the Office has received certain information with regard to the Genoa decisions: Czecho-Slovakia, France, Haiti, India, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden.

The foregoing summary goes to show that the International Labor Office is an efficient and speedy means of accomplishing world-wide labor legislation in the very infancy of its establishment.

TEACHERS WIN SUIT.

Judge Bechtel of Pottsville, Pa., has ruled that the Norwegian Township School Board must pay the salaries in full of seven teachers and janitors who were dismissed without cause last January, although they had a contract for a full term.

The union label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and in practice.

COMPELLED TO CHANGE TACTICS.

By President Gompers.

Confession that the "open shop" campaign has proved a failure was made public May 16 at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in New York.

The committee on industrial betterment of that organization protested against the defensive position into which the members had been forced by labor, and plaintively declared:

"A defensive battle is a losing battle."

The committee urged that an offensive campaign be inaugurated and that the "open shop" movement be stimulated by plans for industrial representation that would bring about the following result:

"If plans for its adoption are wisely introduced, industrial representation should become the most approved method of dealing with labor. Such plans could be inaugurated where members of labor organizations as well as independent workers are employed."

Having failed by coercive tactics to force autocracy in industry upon the workers, the national association of manufacturers now propose to silence them by promising a few of their representatives seats on boards of directors of the corporations. This would be empty honor, indeed. The hopes and aspirations of labor cannot be satisfied by the patronizing act of patting the workers on the back. Sincerity of purpose of employers, their whole-hearted interest in their employees, can be best shown in the contents of pay envelopes. When that is lacking there can be no encouragement for the workers in having representatives on boards of directors.

Furthermore, such a proposal is to encourage the disorganization of the organized and prevent organization of the yet unorganized.

The humiliating confession of defeat of the "open shop" campaign officially corroborates the statements heretofore made by labor that as the "open shop" campaign was an un-American and illogical campaign conducted to serve greed and special interests it was impossible for it to succeed. This position has been maintained by labor since the profiteering interests first launched their agitation to enslave labor. The hue and cry for the "open shop" also was intended as propaganda to influence legislation in the states similar to that adopted in Kansas to tie men to their jobs. But the propaganda proved unavailing. Not a single state followed the lead of disgraced Kansas. No more abject admission of defeat for an unworthy cause could be made than that contained in the report of the committee on industrial betterment to the National Association of Manufacturers. It is a cry for help. But the answer will be the same as that which has been made by the people to the unfair employers since the campaign began.

The failure of the campaign to destroy trade unions proves two things, which are:

First, that the working people want trade union organization and will not be driven from its protection, and

Second, that trade unionism is fundamentally right, that it is a vital part of American democracy in action and that the logic and strength of its position are proof against successful attack.

The opportunity seems fitting to say to the workers of America and to the employers that the American Federation of Labor is about to begin a great organizing campaign. Organization work continues at all times, but this work is to be intensified.

Immediately following the Denver convention it is my purpose to visit a number of cities to encourage the unorganized to join our movement.

American labor wants the value of organization to be at the service of the country, for the sake of the protection of the workers and for the sake of the value of organization in the stimulation, encouragement and facilitation of production.

The confession of the National Association of

Manufacturers should be good news to all thinking persons. Of no less value will be the redoubled efforts to broaden and strengthen the great democratic, constructive, liberty-loving organizations of American working people.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

CLASSIFICATION UNDER WAY.

Hearings on the various pending bills to reclassify about a quarter of a million government positions and adjust salaries throughout the United States civil service began Tuesday, May 17th, before joint sessions of the Senate and House Committees on Civil Service, on which Senator Sterling of South Dakota and Representative Lehlbach of New Jersey are the respective chairmen.

Every branch of the government service, in Washington and throughout the country, with the exception of the postal service, which was reclassified a year ago, will be affected by the proposed legislation. Besides the Government administrators, representatives of employees in all occupational groups, including professional, clerical, inspectional, public safety and custodial services, over 50 skilled trades and various unskilled groups, will be given an opportunity to submit testimony and recommendations, and any other organization interested in civil service problems in general will likewise be heard. Because of the wide scope and complicated character of the subject, it is expected that the hearings will continue over several weeks.

The National Federation of Federal Employees, composed of 240 local unions of federal employees in every state, has called its legislative committee to a meeting in Washington on Sunday, May 15th, to complete arrangements of its material for presentation and to schedule the program of its witnesses for the hearing. The Trade Union Legislative Council, a delegate body composed of representatives of every trade and calling in the government service organized under the American Federation of Labor, including the National Federation of Federal Employees, is also assembling briefs and witnesses to set forth the cases of the skilled trades.

As a result of the full and thorough discussion of the subject thus provided for by Chairmen Sterling and Lehlbach, of the Senate and House Civil Service Committees, it is expected that a bill satisfactory to all interests concerned and of great import to the country in the form of improved efficiency in the public service will be reported. Five bills are now before the committees, having been introduced by Senators Sterling and Smoot in the Senate, and by Representatives Lehlbach, Fairfield and Wood of Indiana in the House.

Legislation is pending in the present Congress which, if enacted, will revolutionize the United States government service. Not one, but half a dozen bills, designed to put the huge government business on a business basis, have been introduced in response to the obvious demand for greater efficiency and better management. Wisely the problem is being approached from both sides—from the side of management, and from the side of personnel. It is proposed to reorganize the executive departments, thereby to improve the government machinery. There are bills to revise the salary scale and improve the employment conditions of the men and women who operate that machinery.

This latter fact is of great importance because the personnel problems of the Government have never been adequately dealt with and criticism of government inefficiency has fallen, not upon those responsible for the neglect of these problems, but upon the employees themselves, who, with the public, are the sufferers under the conditions which exist.

No argument is needed, of course, to show that criticism of the service itself reacts on the employees. The conditions surrounding and affecting the employees in turn affect the service. Therefore, the employees have organized as the National Federation of Federal Employees for the purpose of improving simultaneously their own conditions and the efficiency of the service.

And it is interesting and significant to observe that the remedy proposed by the organized employees is now being advocated by the Committee on Budget and Efficiency of the United States Chamber of Commerce—that is, reclassification on the basis of adequate and equitable pay, and a modernized employment policy.

"The personnel problem of an enterprise which engages the services of more than half a million employees cannot be minimized," the Chamber of Commerce committee further declares, "if the public which foots the bills in ever increasing amounts for government costs is ever to receive a reasonable return on its investment. Recent developments make it not only opportune but imperative that business now give this matter the thoughtful consideration which it deserves."

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Official records of the United States Civil Service Commission, the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification, and other agencies, reveal conditions such as these:

About 50,000 men and women employed by the government at less than a living wage.

As many as 10 or 12 different rates of pay for the same work.

Scientists and highly trained workers of many callings paid less than common labor.

Hundreds of positions vacant because the salaries are too low to tempt applicants.

No future for employees appointed on merit, because the best positions are filled by political appointees.

A 40 per cent turnover in the government service, at a cost of millions of dollars to the government.

Obviously, no good citizen wants the public service to be thus broken down. No taxpayer wants to see his money continuously put into an old and worn-out machine. And certainly no employee wants to continue to work under the inequalities, injustices and disheartening conditions that now exist.

The legislation the National Federation of Federal Employees is asking for therefore covers the following main points:

1. Reclassification of all positions in the civil service, everywhere in the United States.

2. A salary scale which fixes pay by the skill and training required for the work, with a minimum rate of not less than the cost of living as determined by official investigations.

3. Appointments and promotions on proved qualification, determined and regulated by the United States Civil Service Commission.

4. Removal of inefficient employees in accordance with standards of efficiency controlled by the Civil Service Commission.

5. Opportunity for advancement of pay within a grade, according to efficiency.

6. Equal compensation and equal opportunity for promotion irrespective of sex.

7. A uniform efficiency rating system, to be established by the Civil Service Commission, with records accessible to employees and provision for appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

8. Transfers between departments at higher rates of pay.

9. Administration of the salary provisions by a central agency, which can keep the classifications up to date.

With reference to its recommendation that adequate and uniform pay under like conditions should be established, the Committee on Budget and Efficiency of the United States Chamber of Commerce says:

"It is an elementary proposition that a body of employees permeated with a sense of unjust and inequitable treatment by the employer in the primary matter of just pay for services rendered will be inefficient and expensive. Present conditions in the federal service as to fixation of salary rates are a perpetual incitement to discontent and half-hearted effort, and an undoubted source of great waste of public money."

\$8.68 A SHARE.

Profits of \$8.68 a share for its common stockholders for the year ended March 31, last, is announced by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. These profits total \$12,297,640, after all charges and preferred dividends on bonds were met, and after \$5,315,196 were set aside for depreciation and an additional \$5,000,000 set aside to cover unforeseen shrinkages in the value of the property.

Despite these vast sums, which were tucked away in special funds, there still remained a clear profit of more than \$12,000,000.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

The legal standards adopted by the various states to protect children from the hazards of too early employment are shown by a chart recently issued by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau.

In all except four states the minimum age for work at least in factories and often in many other employments is placed as high as 14 years, and seven states have an age minimum of 15 or 16 years. Exemptions exist in most of these states, but they apply in many cases to children employed outside school hours or during vacations.

Twenty-nine states have recognized the eight-hour day standard for children under 16 by prohibiting them from working longer hours in certain occupations, or by extending this prohibition to all gainful employments, usually, however, exempting housework and work on farms. Of the other states, nearly half limit the working hours in the regulated occupations to 54 or less a week. The 11-hour day still exists in two states, with a weekly maximum of 60 hours. Forty-one states have some prohibition of night work applying to children under 16, and of these 17 prohibit such work without exemptions, except in some cases for agricultural pursuits and domestic service.

Eighteen states, including some of the principal industrial states, require a child under 16 to have a physician's certificate of physical fitness before he can obtain an employment certificate, and ten others permit the certificate-issuing officer to impose this requirement in his discretion.

For work in mines the general minimum age standard is 16, but ten states still permit the employment of boys 14 years of age, and six have no minimum age for such work.

The chart is compiled from the laws in force in the various states January 1, 1921.

THE OIL SITUATION.

Alarmed at the words of David White, chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, that the oil situation "may constitute one of the greatest menaces to the future prosperity of the United States," which statement is made in spite of the temporary reduction of Eastern oil prices, the administration has ordered an exhaustive survey of the probable recoverable oil resources of the nation. In other words, an "oil census" is to be taken.

The work will require nine months and the time of twenty men, and it will endeavor to settle for the time being just how much longer the United States can depend on its dwindling oil resources in order that future government policies may be shaped to meet the crisis.

Statements furnished members of Congress show that high government agencies are coming to the belief that the "extravagantly wasteful use of oil and its products" in the country will have to be curtailed, and that possibly the use of oil under boilers any place but at sea may be cut down if not eliminated, and industries made to turn to other fuel agencies such as hydro-electric power and coal.

OPPOSE SECESSION.

While dissatisfied with those in control of the affairs of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, local Butchers' Union No. 115, will oppose any move to secede from the organizations, according to M. S. Maxwell, president of the California State Federation of Butchers, who says:

"We are in favor of the movement now on foot to have fifty locals affiliated with our international union demand the resignation of the international secretary and the reinstatement of the international president, who recently resigned. If that is done everything will be all right. We are opposed to any secession movement. We can accomplish more by fighting from within than on the outside."

INJURED AIDED BY DECISION.

The highest court in the State of New York has just upheld the constitutionality of the provisions of the workmen's compensation law requiring insurance carriers to pay into a special state fund \$900 for every case of injury to an employee resulting in death, in which there are no dependents left who are entitled to compensation.

The fund is used to pay the expenses of maintaining employees who are receiving vocational re-training.

"Similar laws are now before the courts in California, New Jersey and Utah. The favorable decision in New York now firmly establishes the principle upon which this legislation is based and should be of value as a precedent for the courts in other states to follow.

"Industrial cripples and other workers whose injuries have incapacitated them for any remunerated occupation, may continue in New York to enjoy the advantages of this new development of compensation legislation looking to the rehabilitation of the victims of industrial accidents and their return to useful self-sustaining occupations."

The late John Mitchell was one of the leading spirits in bringing about this legislation which within the brief period of three years was extended to four of the great industrial states. Favorable action by the courts in the other states, like that in New York, will hasten its extension to all of the forty-three states now having workmen's compensation.

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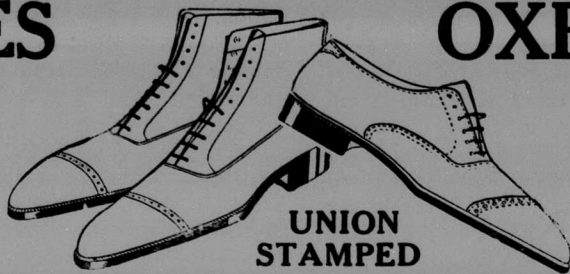
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QUERY FOR FLAG FLAPPERS.

In an address to business men of Lynn, Mass., John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, submitted this query to flag flappers and "100 per cent Americans":

"What kind of an American is to be made out of the alien who comes here trying to understand our democracy and finds it all right for one group to organize to prevent another group from the same right of organization?"

ANTIS SHIFT FIGHT.

The National Association of Manufacturers has concluded that its "open" shop pretense is too transparent and recommendation is made that company "unions" be installed. This serves the same purpose as an anti-union shop and has the advantage of such popular terms as "industrial representation."

Business men were urged to "take the offensive" and resist "the attempt of labor leaders to dominate industry."

"A defensive battle is a losing battle," these business men declare.

HETCH HETCHY.

May 27, 1921.

To Members of Organized Labor.
 Greeting:

After a nine months' fight, during which many of our members made sacrifices for the cause of organized labor, and for such they deserve great credit, the Hetch Hetchy Miners and Tunnel Workers' Union No. 45 agreed to return to work under terms outlined by William Urmey of the U. S. Department of Labor.

We could not have fought this battle out in the face of such strong opposition, without the financial support given us by loyal members of organized labor, and the oil workers in particular, therefore we convey our sincere thanks and express our deep gratitude to those who have so loyally supported us in our hour of need.

Fraternally yours,

HETCH HETCHY MINERS AND TUNNEL WORKERS' UNION No. 45, I. U. M. M. & S. W. Per James Giambrino, Secretary.

NERVY SHIP OWNERS.

In an effort to create hostile public opinion against striking seamen and marine engineers, ship owners are printing advertisements in the daily press that "foreign agitators are using the strike to destroy the American merchant marine."

These same ship owners, together with Admiral Benson of the United States Shipping Board, refused the request of the seamen and marine engineers, before the strike, that Americans be given first preference in employment and that second preference be given workers who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens.

The ship owners now ignore this refusal, as does every other "100 per cent American."

INTEREST UP, WAGES DOWN.

The policy of big business to raise the dollar wage and reduce the man wage is shown in a new bond issue jointly made by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company.

These corporations have bonds now due that amount to \$215,227,000, bearing 4½ per cent. To renew this indebtedness they have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$230,000,000 at 6½ per cent interest. The higher interest is justified by the railroads on the ground that "many bankers whom they have consulted" have advised them that this is necessary.

The new bonds are nearly \$15,000,000 in excess of the amount of the indebtedness. The difference goes to bankers, brokers and investment dealers, who will receive a commission for every \$100 sold. The market value of the bonds—what the public pays—is \$96.50 for every \$100 bond.

This bond issue means that the people are saddled with an additional tax of \$15,000,000, at 6½ per cent interest, and because the interest rate on \$230,000,000 bonds is increased from 4½ per cent to 6½ per cent, the public must also pay this increased wage for the dollar.

This bond deal should be of especial interest to railroad employees who are called upon to reduce their living standards that transportation costs may be lowered.

ORPHEUM.

The word is abroad in the land that Orpheum patrons may look forward with more than the usual measure of expectancy to the forthcoming season of vaudeville entertainment. For be it known to all and sundry, Mr. Martin Beck, president of the circuit, has just returned from a tour of the European capitals, whose music hall boards he has scrutinized with a predatory eye for features calculated to tickle the hair-trigger sense of humor of the American variety audience. No attraction likely to add to the gayety of the vaudeville commonwealth is said to have escaped his vigilance. And when it is recalled that the Orpheum president has been making similar expeditions to Europe over a period of 25 years, and that his prizes have embraced, among others, "acts" as varied in appeal as Singer's Midgets and Sarah Bernhardt, these lately arranged bookings must be regarded as holding exceptional interest. New faces, new personalities, new effects, are promised, with new and painless methods of enticing the lurking chuckle and guffaw from its human shell. Considerations of comedy weighed heavily in determining the selection of talent for the coming season. This is in line with the announced policy of the vaudeville solons to restore this commodity, which suffered a temporary eclipse with the sudden rise in popularity of the musical comedy tabloid, to its proper position in the amusement table. The bookers have turned thumbs down to the pleas of the producers of "girl" and "flash" acts for a dominant place on the programs of the impending season. While present plans do not contemplate the total exclusion of these turns, as their vogue is spent, only the most compelling examples will be allowed to survive. King Comedy, with his chortling cohorts, has been "penciled in" to make personal and frequent appearances at all the theaters of the circuit. The artists engaged by Mr. Beck are reported to cover every spot in the bill from opening to closing. It is expected that an announcement of some of the more important names will be made in the near future.

REJECT WAGE CUT.

But 14 of the 400 members of Teamsters' Union No. 202 of New York City favored a wage cut of \$3 a week. The union will arbitrate the proposal if the anti-union shop plan is not included.

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